No. 552

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1ſt, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he deſigns, provided he receives ſufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own houſe, in Derry townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 1ſt day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Compoſition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reaſonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reaſonable, may be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN McPHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Lands for Sale.

THREE Settlement Rights on Middle Iſland River. No. 1. Adjoining John Caldwell's home place, with a pre-emption for 1000 acres. No. 2. At the mouth of Point Pleaſant creek, called by ſome Three Fork creek, adjoining the river. No. 3. At the three forks of ſaid Point Pleaſant creek, whereon is an excellent ſeat for water works. Theſe lands lay within from 6 to 8 miles of the Ohio river, where John Caldwell has laid out a town. Alſo 400 acres of excellent land containing about 100 acres of bottom, within 11 miles of Morgan town. The Settlement Rights contain 400 acres each, for which lands an indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber in Fayette county, Forks of Cheat River.

JOHN McFARLAND.

March 1ſt, 1797.

NOTICE

IS hereby given by the ſubſcribers to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that they are juſt arrived from Philadelphia, and intend carrying on the TAYLOR BUSINESS in the School room lately occupied by Eliphaz Douglaſs, in the completeſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms, and hope, by their experience and ſtrict attention to the commands of ſuch as may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom to render the greateſt ſatisfaction.

JAMES GORMLY.
GEORGE WYLIE.

Pittſburgh, March 20, 1797.

Strayed or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, Unity townſhip, on the night of the 9th inſtant, an iron grey filly, with a white ſtripe down her face, well made, a natural trotter, between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid filly and brings her to me ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen for thief and filly Twelve Dollars, from me

WENDLE GEEGER.

March 14, 1797.

Sales of Depreciation Lands.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of tracts of land, (commonly called depreciation land) formerly in Weſtmoreland, now in Allegheny county, were ſold at Greenſburgh in the month of Auguſt laſt, by the Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland, for taxes, pretended to be due thereon, for Allegheny county, in the year 1789—and whereas the ſaid taxes were not legally aſſeſſed, nor the ſaid commiſſioners authoriſed to act, nor due notice of the intended ſale given; the commiſſioners, for a pretended tax not exceeding on the whole 210 dollars, have ſold 53,333 acres, of valuable land.

The Proprietors take this method of cautioning all perſons againſt making payments to ſaid commiſſioners for any purchaſes made of them, or of purchaſing any part of ſaid lands from any other perſon, as they mean to defend their property, ſo illegally ſold, as well againſt the commiſſioners aforeſaid, as all other perſons pretending to hold under them.

For the information of their fellow citizens they propoſe ſhortly to give a ſtatement of the combination formed for the purchaſe of this property, and the names of the perſons concerned therein. 4t

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FORESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at Three Dollars and one buſhel of oats. The firſt week in April he will ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, (Denniſton's mills) and the ſecond week at the ſtable of Jacob Truby, in Greenſburgh, changing alternately, a week at each place, until the firſt of July. Foreſter is riſing 4 years old, full 16 hands high. His ſize and figure renders it unneceſſary to give a detail of his pedigree, as they are by far the beſt recommendation he can have.

SIMEON HOVEY.

March 18, 1797.

The Elegant Horſe

Young Patriarch,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of Mr. Joſeph Irwin, in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, the firſt week in April, and the ſecond week in April at Mr. John Thompſon's tavern, on Turtle creek, in Plumb townſhip, and will continue week about at the aforeſaid places to the firſt of July, to be removed every Saturday, at the low rate of Twenty Five Shillings and one buſhel of oats for each mare the ſeaſon, the oats to be brought with the mare at the firſt coming—Twelve Shillings and Sixpence the ſingle leap, and Fifty Shillings for inſuring a colt, the money to be paid on the firſt day of October. Young Patriarch is a beautiful dark bay with a blazing ſtar and ſnip, full 16 hands high, 6 years old this ſpring, fitting for either ſaddle or geers, he was got by the famous imported horſe old Patriarch, his dam was an Eſopus mare, he was bred in Cumberland county. Any further deſcription of him would be unneceſſary, as his appearance will recommend him to thoſe who are judges. Punctual attendance at the aforeſaid places may be depended on.

WILLIAM HUEY.

March 25, 1797.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber during this ſeaſon, the price for the ſeaſon for each mare is three dollars and an half and one buſhel of oats, and ſeven dollars and two buſhel of oats for inſuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a ſtar and ſnip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, ſeven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former ſtands. The money to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 25, 1797.

N. B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares croſſing either of the rivers.

The Beautiful Horſe

Federal Ball,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, one mile from Kerkendall's mill, at the rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, payment to be made by the firſt of November next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful black, 16 hands high, ſtout made, 6 years old this ſpring. His make and carriage will recommend him to thoſe who pleaſe to examine him.

SAMUEL WYLIE.

March 4, 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

And Poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

THE Houſe in which Mr. William Turnbull now lives. It is two ſtories high, there are three rooms on the firſt floor with fire places, four comfortable lodging rooms and a ſtore room, in the ſecond ſtory, alſo a good kitchen, pantry, and pump room ceiled, an excellent pump, a cellar divided into apartments, a garden with fruit trees, a clover patch, &c. For terms apply to JOHN IRWIN, at the corner of Third and [illegible] ſtreets.

Libert[illegible], March 7, 1797.
Pittſburgh.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of McInteſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To puniſh ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Waſhington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

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Whereas the ſubſcriber

gave a note of hand to William McCall for £ 22, dated October 15, 1795, and whereas after ſaid note was paid to ſaid McCall, he gave it into the hands of a certain David Hunnell, who brought a ſuit in court againſt the ſubſcriber for the recovery of the ſame, but court having determined in favour of the ſubſcriber, he therefore takes this method of cautioning all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as, if they do they will ſubject themſelves to a certain loſs.

JONATHAN HARLAN, ſen.

Allegheny county, March 9, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, German townſhip, a Negro Man named ESSEX, a luſty fellow, full 6 feet high, very large feet and hands, much marked with the ſmall pox, thick lips, bold and ill looking; had on and took with a blue ſailor's jacket, lined with old cloth of a dark grey colour, two waiſtcoats, one a light grey caſſimer, the other a red and yellow calicoe, two pair of overalls, one a drab coloured cloth, the other ſtriped nankeen one pair of dark coloured linſey trowſers, two ſhirts, one an old fine ſhirt, the other muſlin ruffled at the wriſts and boſom, two pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings, a new felt hat not lined, old ſhoes; he went away on the 24th of December laſt, and I am informed has changed his name to Harry, and ſays he is a blackſmith, but he does not know much of that buſineſs. I have reaſon to believe he has gone towards Preſq' Iſle or Niagara. The above reward will be paid to any perſon for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid ſlave ſo that his maſter may get him again, with reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JOHN HUSTON.

Feb. 23, 1797.

If he ſhould be apprehended great care muſt be taken or he will eſcape.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 150 acres of the firſt quality, on which is eight acres of meadow cleared, and about 20 more may be made, 40 acres of upland cleared, all under good fence, and well watered, lying in North Huntington townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, adjoining lands with the forks of the Glade and Greenſburgh roads. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM MARSHELL.

March 2. 1707.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing his friends that he continues to carry on the Sadling buſineſs, at his uſual place of reſidence; where they can be accommodated with any article in his line, at the moſt moderate terms. He alſo requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, thoſe who are found delinquent after the 20th of March next will be ſued indiſcriminately.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 16, 1797.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our laſt.)

IT is probable that the powers to negociate a commercial treaty were not renewed to Mr. Genet's ſucceſſor; certainly they were not communicated to our government.

We now come to the freſh overtures of a commercial negociation made by Mr. Adet.

The firſt notices of them are found in memoranda of facts dated the 27th & 29th of June 1795, and ſubſcribed by the Secretary of State. By theſe it appears that, on the 13th of June Mr. Adet arrived at Philadelphia. On the 15th Mr. Fauchet introduced him to the Secretary of State—on the 16th Mr. Adet informed the ſecretary that he ſhould the next day ſend him ſome acts of the French Government, relative to Commerce: but it was not ſent. On the 22d Mr. Adet was reminded of the promiſed communication. He ſaid it was copying, and gave reaſon to ſuppoſe that he ſhould forward it on that day: but on that day nothing was received.

On the 29th of June, 1795, Mr. Adet had an interview with the Secretary of State—He obſerved that he brought with him the commercial decrees which Mr. Genet had formerly propounded to our government, & was inſtructed to negociate a treaty of commerce upon their baſis. He was aſked whether he had any documents to communicate. He ſaid he had to communicate ſome inquietudes reſpecting the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain. He obſerved that it was underſtood, that the United States had diſabled themſelves from entering into a new commercial treaty upon a liberal ſcale with France. The Secretary anſwered that he had determined before he came, to aſk the permiſſion of the Preſident to communicate to him a copy of the treaty; and then he might ſay in what part he ſuppoſed that any impropriety with reſpect to France exiſted. The Preſident having afterwards aſſented, the Secretary on the ſame day delivered to Mr. Adet a printed copy of the treaty on which he promiſed to communicate his remarks.

Theſe remarks dated June 30th, and the Secretary's anſwer dated July 6th refuting the objections they contained, I have already noticed—The ſubſequent proceedings will ſhow either that thoſe objections did not make any ſtrong impreſſions in Mr. Adet's mind, or that the Secretary's anſwer had removed them.

On the 30th June 1795 Mr. Adet communicated a part of his inſtructions relative to "a new commercial treaty and a new conſular convention to be entered into between France and the United States." The inſtructions imported that he was only to "*prepare* with the American government the means and arrangements" of theſe treaties and then to communicate them to the committee of public ſafety. The object of the new treaty was declared to be "to found the commercial relations of the two republics upon ſtipulations *more reciprocally* advantageous and more clearly worded than that of 1778, and the object of the conſular convention to ſecure the execution of the commercial treaty."

The Secretary of ſtate anſwered on the 1ſt of July, expreſſing the readineſs of the government to open the propoſed negociation; and requeſted a communication of the dates of the decrees to which Mr. Adet's inſtruction referred.

On the 8th July, Mr. Adet replied to the ſecretary of ſtate "That he neither new or poſſeſſed any other degree relative to the new negociation to be opened between France and the U. States than that of the (13) 5th of February 1793, communicated by citizen Genet." This letter of the 8th was received the 13th accompanied by a note of the latter date apologizing for the delay on account of ſickneſs. On the 12th the Secretary of ſtate had written to him, *preſſing him* on the ſubject of the new negociation.

On the 16th of July 1795, the ſecretary of ſtate again wrote to Mr. Adet—and after informing him that *he* was not clothed with any formal authority upon this ſubject, the Preſident of the United States had thought proper to place *him (the Secretary of ſtate)* upon the ſame and no other footing,—the ſecretary propoſed that the negociation ſhould be conducted in writing, unleſs when er thought it expedient to have an inter- ew on any particular difficulty. And then uring Mr. Adet that no unneceſſary pro- uation ſhould be found in the ſecretary ſtate, further propoſed, that Mr. Adet ould ſtate 1ſt the parts of the treaty which wiſhed to be aboliſhed: 2d, thoſe parts hich he wiſhed to be corrected; and 3d *additions* which ſeemed to him deſirable: t expreſſed the readineſs of the ſecretary adopt any other better mode of conduct- g the negociation, if ſuch occurred to Mr. det.

On the 20th of July 1795, Mr. Adet men- ning his ſickneſs which for fifteen days d obliged him to abſtain from buſineſs, re- ied on the ſubjects of the negociation in eſe words; "In a few days I ſhall have honor of ſeeing you, and of taking the eceſſary meaſures in order to commence e buſineſs relative to the digeſting of the ew treaty and new conſular con tion."

From this detail, it muſt I conceive be no aſy taſk to find any facts by which Mr. A- et's charge can be ſupported. What he ffects to call "frivolous pretexts" are ſub- tantial reaſons; and in reſpect to his own dvances to treat, the conduct of our go- ernment manifeſts an *eagerneſs* to enter on he negociation: certainly you will diſco- er in it no diſpoſition to elude or to pro- craſtinate.

You will be pleaſed to obſerve ſir, that he letter from the ſecretary of ſtate to Mr. Adet, explained the manner in which they ſhould proceed in the negociation is dated the 16th of July and that Mr. Adet's anſwer agreeing ſhortly to meet the ſecretary, in order to take the neceſſary meaſures for commencing the buſineſs is dated the 20th of July; yet in his note of November 15th, 1796 after having charged the government of the United States, "With eluding all advances made by the republic for renewing the treaties of commerce and excuſing itſelf on the moſt frivolous pretexts," after acknowledging that the Preſident had authorized the ſecretary of ſtate to negociate, and that the latter had explained the manner of proceeding, he aſks "but at what time? When the ratification of the treaty concluded between lord Grenvile and Mr. Jay no longer permitted the underſigned to purſue that negociation." I am ſorry ſir, in this place to call your attention to dates. The Britiſh treaty was not ratified until the 14th of Auguſt 1795, that is about a month after the plan of negociating with Mr. Adet had been propoſed to him by the ſecretary of ſtate, and twenty five days after he had agreed to proceed in it. And if that ratification finally induced him to abandon the idea of negociating a new treaty between France and the United States, it did not inſtantly produce this determination. He doubtleſs perceived that his own objections to the Britiſh treaty were obviated by the anſwer form the ſecretary of ſtate, and when he acknowledged the receipt of it, he had given up the right of judging of the treaty, whether it was good or bad I ſhall (ſays he, in his letter of July 20th 1795)" tranſmit it (the ſecretary's anſwer) to the French government together with my obſervations and the treaty. In ſuch important circumſtances, it is excluſively the province of my government to judge; and I canot permit myſelf to decide at all." And then immediately add—"In a few days I ſhall have the honor of ſeeing you, and of taking the neceſſary meaſures in order to commence the buſineſs relative to the digeſting of the new treaty and new conſular convention." The Britiſh treaty then did not obſtruct the negociation, the principles of which might have been greed on, and the articles drawn into form to be ſubmitted to the reſpective governments; for that was all the reſpective negociatiots were authorized to do.

Will the miniſters of the French republic never ceaſe to reproach us with "ingratitude?" If indeed, "France *wrought*" as well as "*guaranteed*" the "independence of the United States," as Mr. Adet aſſerts, "at a time when ſhe might as the price of that very independence have granted them leſs liberal conditions," our obligations are greater than we have hitherto imagined.—But it is time that theſe claims to our gratitude were inveſtigated, and their extent aſcertained. We have citizens yet alive who were actors and witneſſes of the declaration of our independence, and of the efforts to maintain it, with their effects, prior to our treaty with France. But laying no ſtreſs on our recollections or conſciouſneſs, we will reſort to the teſtimony of France herſelf.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence,

LONDON, December 20.

SOME continental papers received in town this day contain a variety of intelligence eſpecially from Italy, moſt favourable to the allies. Accounts immediately from Rome, contradict all the reports, that his holineſs again attempted to re open negociations with the French, and repreſent the army of Buonaparte ſo much weakened by the late actions with the Auſtrians that he is in no condition to put his threats of deſtroying Rome into execution, or even to ſtrengthen the garriſons of Ferrara and Bologna. Theſe places, it is ſaid, will ſoon be attacked by the Pope's troops, in conjunction with ſome Engliſh emigrants every day expected at Civita Vecchia from Corſica.—The formation of the new Italian republic, it is obſerved, does not go on as if the formers of it were in earneſt.

It appears, by the lateſt intelligence, that the Auſtrians continue the ſiege of Kehl with great vigour. A powerful diverſion ſeems intended to be made by the Imperial troops on the other ſide of the Nahe, and have received conſiderable reinforcements—and on the lower Rhine, both armies are daily reinforced, and obſerve one another with the utmoſt vigilance. Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, the troops remain encamped.

The veſſels which were prepared at Dunkirk, for a ſecret expedition, have orders to diſarm, and the embargoes taken off.

A letter from Florence mentions, that the diſaſters of the French on the Rhine had revived the animoſity of the inhabitants of Tuſcany againſt the French, and that the republican miniſter Miot as well as ſeveral other republicans, have been publicly inſulted.

The emperor perſiſts in his determination not to treat with the directory but in conjunction with Great Britain and Ruſſia.—He has directed the German diet to come to a definitive and categorical reſolution as ſoon as poſſible, concerning thoſe ſtates of the empire which have concluded a ſeparate peace with the French republics. His majeſty exacts, that thoſe ſtates furniſh proviſionally their contingents of troops, and orders them to join the Imperial armies.

The following is an extract of a letter from Falmouth, dated Dec. 13.

"Arrived the Amazon frigate, Captain Reynolds, from Sir E. Pellew's ſquadron off Breſt, with advice of his having fallen in with Richery's fleet cloſe in with the rock, going from L'Orient to Breſt—they got cloſe to them, when Richery ordered two ſhips of the line and two frigates to attack them. Sir Edward drove them off to ſome diſtance, and then formed to engage them, but they declined the combat and made for Breſt. Sir Edward followed them cloſe into that port."

The laſt diſpatches from Gibraltar, are dated the 30th of November, at which time the garriſon was perfectly ſafe and in high ſpirits, as a large fleet of victuallers had juſt arrived there, under convoy of the Andromache frigate, in 12 days from Portſmouth.

The accounts from Ireland, by the mail of Saturday were of the moſt pleaſing nature—Tranquility is generally eſtabliſhed in the North, and the people are every where prepared to repel an invaſion, ſhould the enemy hazard ſo deſperate an enterpriſe.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 11.

At the concluſion of the late war, the population of the United States ſomewhat exceeded two millions. It is probable that the preſent number of inhabitants is little leſs than five millions. It is certain that our population has more than doubled in the ſhort ſpace of fourteen years.

The territory of the United States is computed to contain one million of ſquare miles, which (if we except Ruſſia) is at leaſt equal to any five of the moſt extenſive and powerful nations in Europe.

We are favoured with every advantage of ſoil, and every bleſſing of climate.

Moſt of the production of the north, the middle, or the ſouth of Europe, may be ſucceſsfully cultivated in ſome part or other of the United States.

Nature has rendered us as independent as ſhe has placed us diſtant from the old world. We might as well engage in the depredations of the roving Arabs or Tartars, as in the conteſts which have diſturbed the peace, and deſtroyed the happineſs of Europe.

Our proſperity eſſentially depends upon the continuance of union between ourſelves. To preſerve ſuch union requires a commixture of genuine federaliſm with real republicaniſm.

The firſt confederation united us by ſlight and feeble ties. Already was it feared that our political connection would vaniſh like "the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion." Our preſent conſtitution was then formed and ratified. May it prove the happy means of placing our union upon the eternal baſis of political truth!

Men of New England! never deſpiſe your brethren of Georgia or the Carolinas. Inhabitants of the ſouthern ſtates! ever continue to reſpect your fellow citizens of the eaſt. If the deadly ſerpent jealouſy is ſuffered to exiſt among us, its poiſoned ſting will deſtroy our harmony and happineſs; its envenomed fangs will ſtrike at the vitals of public liberty, and the ſacred element of the conſtitution.

What empire has increaſed with ſuch aſtoniſhing rapidity as America? The cauſe of this unexampled progreſſion is UNION.

If we ſever from one another, who will preſerve our independence? who protect our liberty?

Let us reaſon with temper and candour upon the inherent rights of humanity! Let us diligently ſtudy the firſt principles of civil ſociety, and the nature of governments.

Social liberty is the firſt of human bleſſings—it proceeds from order, law and juſtice.

Order preſerves the harmony of our mutual intercourſe; law eſtabliſhes our duties, and maintains our rights; and juſtice is the fountain from whence our political inſtitutions ought to proceed.

Of the refuſal of Mr. Pinckney, our miniſter at Paris, ſome confeſs themſelves not to be ſurpriſed. It is ſaid to be perfectly correſpondent with the ſuſpenſion of Mr. Adet's functions in the United States; and letters, ſome time ſince received from *reſpectable* Americans in France, had previouſly led them to believe, that Mr. Pinckney's embaſſy would terminate in the way it has.

If we *allow* ourſelves, however, to examine this buſineſs more fully, we ſhall be obliged to queſtion its juſtice, or propriety, upon grounds which we are certain would (though perhaps only in other caſes more convenient or agreeable) be taken by the French executive themſelves.

The refuſal of an ambaſſador from a nation as reſpectable as our own, is not juſtifiable upon common uſage, or ſtrict propriety. In caſes of *actual hoſtility*, miniſters have been, and are now received at different courts; and even at the hall of the French executive Is it then, in any light, juſtifiable to refuſe the appearance and communications of a miniſter entruſted with ſuch *juſt, peaceable* and *important* claims upon their attention?

Of lord Malmeſbury's return, ſome probability ariſes from circumſtances which our readers will recollect. It will be remembered, that his communications to the executive directory, ſubſequent to thoſe already publiſhed, would probably have been ſomewhat, if not entirely, definitive.—They would have ſtated the principles of mutual conceſſion and reſtitution expected by his court. If they diſagreed on theſe (and of this circumſtance our readers can judge as well as ourſelves) ſufficient time had elapſed, at the date of the advices, for that diſagreement to have taken place.

March 15.

IMPORTANT.

It is ſaid that private letters have arrived in town, which wholly contradict the intelligence that the executive directory had refuſed to receive Mr. Pinckney. Thoſe letters are reported to have come from Rotterdam. With pleaſure we announce this information to the public.

The public would do well to ſuſpend their opinion of the intelligence reſpecting Mr. Pinckney. The information, though derived from various quarters, is indirect; and, even if true, may perhaps be attended with circumſtances which will mitigate its ſeverity.

Every thing tending to irritate ought to be carefully avoided. To ruſh from the height of friendſhip to the extreme of animoſity, would betray an unpardonable fickleneſs. We have indeed every reaſon to be ſerious upon the ſubject; but ſtill the avenues to negociation are by no means completely barred.

The diſpenſations of Providence are inſcrutable. How frequently does it happen that apparent evil is real good! America has long been the ſport and victim of the contending powers. It is now time that matters ſhould be brought to a criſis, and receive ſome determination. Let reaſon and not paſſion operate. Let us conſult our own intereſts, and all will yet terminate well.

It has not been unuſual for the cabinet of St. Jame's, and the old government of France, to maintain their rival factions in many of the courts of Europe. Their mutual politics were Machiavelian intrigue, and ſyſtematic corruption. We hope and truſt that ſimilar proceedings have not, nor ever will, take place in this country. We ſincerely hope that republican and regenerated France is not infected with the vices of the monarchy. But the people of America ought ever to remain free and independent. In our conduct towards foreign nations, let us only be regulated by the principles of juſtice and ſtrict impartiality. Let us equally deſpiſe the dupes and tools of a French and Britiſh party.

Surely we can wiſh well to the cauſe of republicaniſm throughout the world, without engaging in the dreadful conteſt which at preſent diſturbs its repoſe.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Six millions of pounds ſterling, the amount of the emperor's loan, paſs very fluently and glibly over the tongue in ſound, but let us look at their real worth—the weight, in gold, is 47 tons ſix cwt.—in ſilver 697 tons two cwt.—in halfpence, 26,785 tons fourteen cwt. The amount in a ſtring of guineas, would meaſure 94 miles five furlongs; in ſhillings, 1893 miles ſeven furlongs—in halfpence would nearly reach twice round the earth. To count over the whole in guineas, at the rate of 70 in a minute, would require ſix months and fifteen days, 12 hours each day being occupied.—The whole would [illegible] 26 cwt.—in guineas, it would [illegible] our friend Wakeman's London wagg

The ſhow Pallas, arrived yeſterday, brin Dublin papers to the 20th of Decembe We inſert the following paragraph, which proves the report of the French having arrived at Bantry Bay, to be ill founded. The news was brought from Liverpool to the United States, and it is only reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the report of the French being off the coaſt, was magnified into their actually having landed ere it reached Liverpool.

Dublin, December 20.

"Wedneſday evening and Thurſday morning there was an idle rumour in circulation at Cork, of the French fleet being off Bantry Bay—and of courſe, various were the opinions on the ſubject; but the myſtery has ſince been cleared up by letters received in town ſince that time from Cork, which mention that it was the homeward bound Oporto and Liſbon fleets, and thro' which the Penguin ſloop of war, captain Pulling, has paſſed, on his way into this port."

A London Barber reſigned his buſineſs when the hair powder tax firſt made its appearance. He examined his books, and formed an eſtimate of the labours of his life. The following is his calculation:

"1. I have ſhaved in thirty years, about 1000 acres of chin.

"2. I have covered the naked craniums of 8000 people.

"3. I have, like a Sampſonian hero, ſlain my tens of thouſands, with my comb, my nails, and precipitate.

"That block, which ſtands in yon neglected corner, I venerate, and adore, becauſe of the intellectual ſimilitude it bears to ſome of my intelligent cuſtomers. It is my houſehold god—like the gilded mace in the houſe of lords, my buſineſs was at a ſtand in its abſence. When I die it belongs to parliament: It is a legacy to them in my will—The mace is nearly worn out, this, I am perſuaded, is an excellent ſubſtitute!

"My razors I give to William Pitt, to cut the throats of Frenchmen. He knows their worth: often have they moved over the miniſter's chin. Burke—aye Edmund Burke—and the confederacy of exterminators, may make conſiderable headway againſt the long beared army of France, with theſe favourite tools. My God! what a troop of cavalry! how formidable! how irriſiſtible! brandiſhing 500 choſen razors, and moving on, conquering and to conquer.

"My combs, my fine teeth combs, I bequeath to the people of England—In poverty, and in rags. Hard driven nation! wretched people! uſe what I give you, leſt you be devoured alive.

WILLIAMSBURGH, (Vir.) March 6.

The Aſia, 64, captain R. Murray, and the Thiſbe, 28, captain O. Hardy, are lying yet in Hampton roads,

The Topaze,	38
Thetis,	38
Lynx ſloop,	18

Commodore Barney is preparing faſt for his departure, and however ſtrange it may appear, he certainly will not delay his departure one day when ready, on account of any force the Britiſh may have on our coaſt. His ſhips ſail remarkably well and have both very reſpectable officers.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) March 11.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here, 20 days from St. Bartholomew's, brig Sally, capt. Adams—alſo, ſchooner Eliza, both of this port.

The Eliza has communicated nothing of importance; but through the obliging attention of a gentleman who ſailed as ſupercargo of the Sally, the editor is enabled to lay befor his readers the following very intereſting intelligence—

The day before the Sally left the iſland (15th February) the ſhip Hope, of Philadelphia, arrived from Bourdeaux, which place ſhe left the 7th January laſt; the maſter informed, that the French directory would no longer liſten to lord Malmeſbury's unequivocal miſſion, and that he had taken his departure without effecting a ſingle point in the negociation. The American ambaſſador, general Pinckney, had arrived; he was not received as miniſter of the United States; and after he had preſented his credentials to the directory, he was informed that he could not immediately be accepted but that he might remain in Paris, by ſubjecting himſelf to the ſame regulations that other foreigners were under. The general did not think the dignity or the honour of the United States in the leaſt complimented by being compelled to receive the kind, domiciliary, ſearching viſits of an armed body—and, whether he conſulted his own ſafety or not, he thought it prudent to take his departure in company with lord Malmeſbury.

When the Sally left St. Martin's previous to her touching at St Bartholomew's, there were about 14 ſail of veſſels for adjudication in the port, the greater part of which had their cargoes taken, and the veſſels diſmiſſed. The Americans are treated there with more than common ſeverity, no diſtinction between the captains or the hands; one inſtance, in particular, appears too glaring to paſs over—Captain Trot, belonging [illegible], being thought to by a privateer brig, was taken out of his own veſſel and put in irons on board the brig, from thence carried on ſhore, and thruſt into the common gaol, where he remained three weeks without a hearing. His mate was laſhed down between two guns, and flogged. It cannot be conjectured what was the cauſe of ſuch treatment, as no reſiſtance was made, nor any aggravation given to juſtify them in ſuch cruelty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

The Spaniſh government at the Philippine Iſlands, had received intelligence of the war about to take place with Great Britain, by a frigate that had been diſpatched for the purpoſe, their commerce to the northward and weſtward was in conſequence placed under particular reſtrictions.

The American houſes in India would profit much by the war between Spain and Britain: the trade to Manilla has been opened only about three years, and has proved highly lucrative; American ſhips may continue the trade.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Feb. 9.

"I had almoſt cloſed my letter without ſaying any thing of politics. Ignorance made the inhabitants of the Beauce and Point Levi, and indeed the ſouthern provinces as far as Riviere Ouelle engage in a ſort of a rebellion, and reſiſtance to [illegible] it. The governor marched two hundred and fifty men, with two field pieces over the river, on the ice, oppoſite the mouth of the Chaudiere—The effect was twenty or thirty of the inhabitants ſent priſoners to Quebec; the remainder imploring pardon. The complaint was the road bill. The legiſlature have met and proceeded to buſineſs; the government party are by far the minority; but after all little is to be hoped for the good of the province—diſintereſted patriotiſm is rarely to be found in any climate—in this it does not exiſt."

[The New-York papers received by this day's mail, contain a lengthy eſſay by William Wilcocks, on various topics relative to the intereſt of the United States, and the jealouſy and covert enmity of the belligerent powers to this country. The following extracts from that production are judged of too important a nature to be withheld from our readers; and we therefore preſent them without obſervation or comment; leaving to time and future diſcuſſion, the proofs of the truth or falſhood of the aſſertions they contain.]

It is rumoured that the Spaniards have, or are to cede to France, Louiſiana and the Floridas. The policy of the French in this, is too evident to require diſcuſſion—It is alſo reported, that the French have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a republic at Louiſiana—and that it is a part of their plan, to [illegible] *and incorporate with it—the people of the Weſtern Territory, or diſmembering the United States*—That this would be a deſirable object with them, is probable, from the nature of things—*But that it is a* FACT, *I have received evidence ſufficient, to ſatiſfy my mind—and although it is true, that I cannot* at preſent, *diſcloſe the ſource of information, I think it a juſtifiable policy, and a ſacred duty, that I ſhould found an alarm upon a belief of certain facts, the truth of which, being myſelf perſuaded of, I leave the world and Mr. Adet, to think and act as they pleaſe.*

SIR,

You have ſent a certain French general to explore the weſtern parts of the United States—The counties of Pennſylvania beyond the Allegheny—Kentucky—The country along the Ohio to the Miſſiſſippi.—You inſtructed him, in writing, to tell the people that Louiſiana would probably be ſurrendered to the French—You inſtructed this general—(I could tell his name) to ſound the diſpoſition of the people ABOUT A SEPARATION from the United States—and a union with Louiſiana.—*You inſtructed him to perſuade them, that the Atlantic ſtates were in their intereſts, prejudices, and inclinations,* English—*That the intereſt of the weſtern people made them* French.—*Sir, you inſtructed this general* to ſound *the diſpoſition of the people with regard to a Preſident for the United States—and* to promote the election of Mr. Jefferſon! ! !—*You alſo deſired him to obſerve the country, as to military purpoſes—ſtate of fortification, &c.*—And laſtly, ſir, *this ſame general was* FURNISHED MONEY to be employed in accompliſhing the objects of his miſſion.

SIR,

You *may not have known that this general* was detected *in promoting the very buſineſs you ſent him on: but I have ſatisfactory reaſon to know, and believe, he was detected.*

You may wonder how I came by my knowledge—and I am ſorry, that I may not at this time, *diſcloſe it—But I fancy, if you recur to your files, you will be convinced you do not hear without authority, from*

WILLIAM WILCOCKS.

March 9.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) February 8.

It is reported, that the Spaniards have refuſed to deliver up the poſts they occupy on the Miſſiſſippi within the limits of the United States, to the officer ſent for the purpoſe of receiving them.

A SINGULAR TALE.

WE are about to indulge our readers with a very ſingular, but a very true relation of an affair which happened ſome years ſince in one of the French provinces.

A man of faſhion paid his addreſſes to a young lady of beauty, rank and diſtinguiſhed merit.

As there was a parity in years, in fortune, and in ſituation, the lady received her gallant with the accuſtomary condeſcenſion females ſeldom withhold from thoſe whom they are taught to pronounce upon an equality with themſelves.

The parents of the young lady, however, from whatever motive, diſapproved of the match. The gentleman pleaded—but in vain: and finding it impoſſible to overcome the *aged obſtinacy* of the parents, he reſolved to ſolicit his charmer's conſent to enter into the holy bands of matrimony, without any farther conſultation with the parents, who ſeemed ſo reſolutely to perſiſt in a denial.

Having fully explained himſelf on this head, the young lady, after recovering from a confuſion which ever on theſe occaſions is viſible amongſt the virgin fair, conſented to become his wife, they were wedded, and the marriage kept a profound ſecret.

It happened, after a few years had elapſed, that the huſband was obliged to leave his lovely bride, being called into a foreign country in order to adjuſt ſome family affairs, which required his immediate preſence. The neceſſity was no leſs urgent than diſagreeable to both parties; however they permitted their good ſenſe to operate, and after vowing mutual affection and fidelity, parted in certain expectation of ſeeing each other at a time when ſuch an alteration ſhould take place as might afford them an an opportunity of living in a manner every way becoming an happy and virtuous wedded pair.

For ſome time they correſponded: but the huſband being obliged to croſs ſeveral tempeſtuous ſeas, did not receive ſuch frequent anſwers to his epiſtle as he had reaſon to expect. This he attributed to the difference of climate, rendering a regular correſpondence altogether impracticable; and as he imagined his letters had miſcarried, he reſolved for the preſent to deſiſt from writing; not reliſhing the idea of having his ſentiments canvaſſed over by indifferent ſtrangers, or perhaps captious enemies.

Another reaſon which induced him to lay aſide for the preſent, all thoughts of continuing an epiſtolatory correſpondence was the proſpect he had of ſhortly returning to France, where the preſence of his amiable conſort would infinitely exceed all ideal interviews, and make ample amends for every pang his heart had undergone.

It is now time we ſhould return to the lady.

As ſhe poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of youth and beauty, it was not to be ſuppoſed ſhe could long remain without a train of admirers. Her parents, who never dreamt about their daughter's previous marriage, became each day more anxious to ſelect a perſon whoſe mental and corporeal endowments, might, in their eſtimation, render him worthy their favourite daughter's hand and heart.

Several years had now rolled on, without the lady's hearing a ſyllable of her real huſband. At laſt the fatal news arrived that he was no more.

The lady was inconſolable; but ſhe found it prudent to ſtifle her griefs, that ſhe might obliterate the ſmalleſt degree of ſuſpicion.

When ſhe had paid every tribute conſiſtent with reflection to the memory of her departed lord, a gentleman was propoſed by her parents for her approbation, and the good old people were ſo prejudiced in favor of the perſon they had introduced, that they gave their daughter to underſtand their happineſs depended on her compliance.

The young lady, who thought herſelf entirely at liberty to commit a ſecond treſpaſs upon Hymen, after ſome little heſitation conſented. The nuptials were celebrated; the lady, if not happy, was placid, and ſerenely content; the parents were delighted, the bridegroom was enraptured; and all were jocund, all were ſprightly.

For four years this newly married couple lived in perfect harmony: but at length an intermitting fever ſeized the lady; the phyſicians were baffled, and ſhe, to all appearance, paid the debt due to nature. She was buried with pomp, and every reverence ſhewn to her memory the cuſtom of the country would admit of.

During her laſt illneſs, her former huſband whom we left abroad, had returned, and, after making the neceſſary enquiries, was informed of every circumſtance we have related above.

As he was unwilling to ſurpriſe [illegible] ſhe combated with ſickneſs, he [illegible] ed a truſty perſon to make him acquainted with each particular of her caſe; and the inſtant the news of her death reached his ears, a frantic wildneſs ſeized his ſoul, and he reſolved to receive no manner of ſuſtenance, but to bury himſelf amongſt the mould which lay lightly on her breaſt, and thus pine out the ſhort remaining period of her exiſtence.

Full of this reſolution, he repaired, the night ſhe was buried, to her tomb, and, after digging up the earth, diſcovered her coffin, fetched a deep ſigh, and was about to ſtretch his wearied limbs, when, to his conſternation, aſtoniſhment, and affright, he perceived ſigns of life. He tore open the coffin, and found it even as he ſuſpected. His wife was almoſt ſuffocated: he ſnatched her up in his arms, conveyed her to the houſe of a neighbouring friend, had her put into a warm bed, and in a few weeks ſhe was perfectly reſtored to life and health.

As ſhe had a real affection for her firſt huſband, ſhe made no ſcruple of chooſing him for her companion; but as the affair ſoon made a prodigious noiſe throughout the country, the ſecond huſband, who alſo doated on her to diſtraction, no ſooner was informed of the particulars, than he attempted to force her to live with him; the prior claimant as reſolutely perſiſted in keeping her to himſelf: In ſhort, a law ſuit was commenced; the moſt learned advocates in France were employed; a redundancy of erudition was diſplayed, and, after being litigated for a conſiderable length of time, a ſecond deciſion was given in favor of the gentleman who had firſt married her.

This ſtory has ſo much the air of fable and romance, that to leave no impreſſion of its truth on the minds of our readers, we ſhall inform them, that the French lawyers have ſelected all the famous trials, with the deciſions which have been given in their courts for a ſeries of years.

This work, which is contained in ſeveral folio volumes, is entitled, "Les Cauſe Celebres." The above very extraordinary relation is recited therein, together with all the ſubtle and ingenious arguments uſed by the oppoſite advocates for the different huſbands. So that there can be little doubt of the truth of a narrative ſo extremely well authenticated.

ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN *living in Jamaica, not long ago, had a wife not of the moſt agreeable humour in the world; however, as an indulgent huſband, he had bought a fine pad, which ſoon after gave her a fall that broke her neck. Another gentleman in the ſame neighbourhood, bleſſed likewiſe with a termagant ſpouſe, aſked the widower if he would ſell his wife's pad, for he had a great fancy for it, and he would give him what he would aſk for it. No, ſaid the other, I don't care to ſell it, for I am not ſure I ſhan't marry again.*

* * *

Whereas the ſubſcriber gave a note of hand to Levi B. Stewart, of Fayette townſhip, Allegheny county, for Fifty Dollars, for a Houſe and Lot in Greenville, a town laid out on Montour's run, and whereas the ſaid Stewart refuſes to fulfil his bargain, I forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

JOHN M'ELHENY.

Fayette townſhip, Allegheny county, March 10, 1797.

To all whom it may concern

THIS is to give public notice, that the incorporated ſociety of United Brethren in America, for propagating the Goſpel among the Heathen, are lawfully entitled to, and in poſſeſſion of two tracts of land in Allegheny county, in the State of Pennſylvania, partly the gift of the Legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate to the ſaid ſociety, partly purchaſed by the ſame, which is duly located and deeds granted therefor, to wit: One of the ſaid tracts on the eaſt branch of French creek, adjoining the reſerved town land. The other of the ſaid tracts on the north weſt corner of the ſtate of Pennſylvania running from Lake Erie along the weſtern boundary line over Conecought creek 1600 chains, and from the corner of the ſtate eaſtward, 470 chains.

The deliniations can be found in the offices, and by the regular ſurveyors in ſaid county.

Now this is to give warning to each and every adventurer, who by an im[illegible]ement intends to make a claim to ſome land in thoſe parts, that they may take eſpecial care, not to ſettle or improve on any of the ſaid tracts.

IAC. V. VLECK,
Secretary of ſaid Society.

Bethlehem, Dec. 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

James Horner & Co.

A Very neat and accurate Copper plate Plan of the Town of Erie, ſituate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninſula or bay of Preſqu'iſle, taken from actual ſurvey, as laid out agreeably to an act of aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal ſections or diviſions—each ſquare of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide and three miles long, the ſtreets interſect each other at right angles, and are ſome of them 100 the others 60 feet wide.

Excluſive of the lots reſerved for public uſe, it contains 2591 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of conſiderable increaſe by diviſion—the moſt of them being 82 feet in width and 185 feet in length.

Pittſburgh, March 26, 1797.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Mr. Pinckney's Negociation.

On this IMPORTANT SUBJECT diſpatches from Mr. Pinckney to our executive are received and were expedited to Philadelphia yeſterday afternoon by expreſs, from whence the public will doubtleſs ſoon be relieved from their tedious ſuſpenſe. The neareſt that we can come to the truth, from verbal accounts ſeen from amid a cloud of prejudice, is. That Mr. Delacroix informed Mr. Pinckney that he would not now be received, but that he could tarry, under the principles on which other foreigners tarried, until further information was received from America on the ſubject of their complaints of the American Executive.—That Mr. Pinckney refuſed; that he would not tarry upon theſe principles, but would throw himſelf upon the laws of nations in theſe caſes—and then, if he was ordered to leave the country he would do it.

We underſtand, that he is to tarry until he receives returns to his diſpatches.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

The accounts received at New York from Paris, reſpecting Mr. Pinckney, agrees, we are informed, with the contents of that gentleman's letters received yeſterday by the Secretary of State.

The accounts of the French having attempted a landing in Ireland, are confirmed—The expedition was commanded by Gen. Hoche. The diſperſed ſituation in which the fleet arrived on the coaſt, owing to contrary winds, defeated the expedition.

The new Emperor of Ruſſia has acknowledged the French republic.

A trait of important intelligence appears in a French account from Italy, viz. That Buonaparte had determined to act with the greateſt rigour againſt the Pope, as ſoon as large reinforcement arrived from the Rhine, and to treat his territory as a conquered country.

The Spaniſh miniſter Azzara had left Rome, declaring that he has given up his holineſs to the management of general Buonaparte.

General Clark, the French negociator at Vienna, is emphatically ſaid to be Malmeſburyed by the Emperor.

The Poliſh Hero *Koſciuſko* has been ſet at liberty by the new Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given him a large eſtate, and an annual Penſion of 12,000 rubles. He propoſes to retire to America as ſoon as his health is reſtored; but at preſent his ſtrength is ſo reduced that he cannot enter into his carriage, without the aſſiſtance of his ſervants.

That the French have attempted a deſcent on Ireland, which has been defeated by a ſtorm, appears certain; but what has been the amount of their loſs on the occaſion, does not ſo clearly appear. By one account we are told that ſeveral of their ſhips have been caſt on ſhore, loſt and deſtroyed, and that a great number of men, and a vaſt number of arms have been taken, with Hamilton Rowan, the infamous traitor (as he is called) at their head. Other accounts ſay that all the ſhips are ſafely returned into the harpor at Breſt, and that only one tranſport was loſt.

It is alſo certain that Kehl has ſurrendered to the Auſtrians, and that Mantua is driven to the laſt neceſſity, being obliged to eat horſe-fleſh, ſo that it cannot long hold out.

Preparations are making by the Spaniards for the ſiege of Gibraltar. The court has ordered 40 gun boats to be conſtructed for that purpoſe.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Meſſenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampſon; who was the ſire of Bay Malton, whoſe dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the ſiſter of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reſorted to during the months of April and May next *only* during the enſuing ſeaſon, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Buſhels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Seaſon, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet ſhod. The Horſe and Pedigree to be found at the ſtable of **WILLIAM DUNNING**, Pittſburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

CASH—Half a Dollar,

WILL be paid for every Gallon of approved Whiſkey, that will be delivered at my houſe in good ſufficient barrels, between this day and the 15th April next.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue on Monday the tenth day of April next, at the dwelling houſe where the ſubſcriber now lives, in Second ſtreet, betwixt Redoubt alley and Short ſtreet—A variety of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture. Sales to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, where the terms will be made known.

Wm. TURNBULL.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 15, 1797.

All perſons who have claims againſt the ſubſcriber are deſired to produce them as ſoon as poſſible from this date, (as he is preparing to leave this part of the ſtate) for payment, and thoſe who are indebted to him, or the late companies in which he has been concerned are once more deſired to make payment to avoid further trouble.

W. T.

Town of Salisbury.

THE ſubſcribers having laid out a TOWN *on the eaſt ſide of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Cuſſewago, offer the Lots for ſale at moderate prices, without any condition of ſettlement.*

It is ſituated on a high level ſpot on the ſecond bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and ſecure harbour for boats to load and unload at all ſeaſons—there is a Griſt and Saw Mill within half a mile, and ſeveral Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the courſe of the preſent year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on ſtreets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public ſquare, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uſes.

Purchaſers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittſburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premiſes, who have alſo plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All thoſe who have applied for Lots in ſaid Town, are deſired to come forward and pay for them on or before the 15th of March next, elſe they will be ſold.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in particular, that they have ſet up the BOOT and SHOE Making in all their various branches, in the houſe formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nickle, in Second ſtreet, where thoſe who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom may depend on having their work well done, in the moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 9th day of February 1796, entitled "An act to erect part of Waſhington county into a ſeparate county," will be ſold at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 5th day of April next, at the Town of WAYNESBURGH, in the county of Green, the Reſidue of the Town Lots and all the Out Lots, with the Timber for building, &c. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock on the ſame day, where the terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given by

DAVID GRAY,
ISAAC JENKINSON,
WILLIAM MEETKERKE,
STEPHEN GAPEN,
JAMES SEALS,
Truſtees for the County of Green.

February 6, 1797.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the FULLER Trade, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Montours Run.

February 7, 1797.

JACOB FERREE's

Beſt Rifle Powder,

To be Sold by HENRY WOLF, Gunſmith in Pittſburgh. March 7, 1797.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen Smiths

One a Blackſmith, the other a Scythe and Sickle maker. Generous wages will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers on the road leading from Pittſburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the firſt Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and ſtand till Saturday, and ſo move each Saturday to the next ſtand during the ſeaſon. The price for the ſeaſon to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Buſhel of Oats, & double to inſure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is ſufficient to recommend him. It is needleſs to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

Notice is hereby given that the ſubſcriber gave a conditional bond to Samuel Stoops of Pittsburgh, for the ſum of one hundred pounds Pennſylvania currency, payable the 1ſt day of July, 1796; and whereas the ſaid Stoops never complied with his agreemen, and alſo, that the ſubſcriber [illegible] ſeveral ſums of money to ſaid [illegible] and other perſons by his orders, [illegible] the bond became due, and that th[illegible] is ſeveral executions againſt the [illegible]perty which the ſubſcriber purch[illegible] of the ſaid Stoops, all perſons are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond as he is determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law. Should any perſon have the bond they are requeſted to bring it forward, and ſhould there any thing be found due on ſettlement he will pay it.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures. Juſtices Executions &c. for ſale at the Printing office Pittſburgh.

To be ſold at private ſale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling Houſe, and the Lot No.* [illegible] *on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, ſituated in Second ſtreet. As few houſes in this town are conſtructed on a better plan for buſineſs of every kind. It will ſuffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Eſq. for further particulars, from whom all neceſſary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchaſe money, a conſiderable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of June next.*

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1797.

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then ſold to continue from day to day, till the whole are ſold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittſburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury ſtreet, bounded on the north ſide of Penn ſtreet to an alley called Croſs alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep, to a new laid out ſtreet 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid along the end of ſaid Lots to Croſs alley, alſo eleven Lots beginning from Marbury ſtreet on the ſouth ſide of Penn ſtreet, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn ſtreet, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury ſtreet to Croſs alley aforeſaid—alſo eleven Lots on the north ſide of Liberty ſtreet from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforeſaid—a ſmall triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, Weſt, and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a two ſtory log Houſe with a ſtone chimney, and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a triangular Lot No. 338, with an extenſive front on Liberty ſtreet, running from ſaid ſtreet to Fourth ſtreet and the end of the jail lots—alſo Lot No. 371 running 240 feet along Grant ſtreet, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth ſtreet and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be ſold to the higheſt bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. One third of the purchaſe to be paid on the day of ſale, and for the remainder conſiderable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE *Eſq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be alſo ſeen.*

Pittſburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber on Monday the 27th day of February, in the narrows about a mile from this place, a large Kentucky Boat, about 50 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ORM.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of ſale will be made known on application to

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOIETY or undivided half part of WESTMORELAND FURNACE, FORGE, and LANDS thereto belonging, ſituate in Ligonier Valley, Weſtmoreland county. The Ore is excellent for Caſtings and Bar-Iron, and is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Weſtern Country in quality and quantity For further information apply at the works

March 15, 1797.

[illegible]e Dollars Reward.

[illegible]YED from the ſubſcriber liv[illegible]n Connell's Ville, Bullſkin [illegible], Fayette county, on the 14th [illegible] laſt, a bay mare colt riſing [illegible]ears old, with a black mane and [illegible] a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhe is a natural trotter. As ſhe has not been heard of ſince ſhe went away, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is concealed by ſome perſon. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will give information of her concealment.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

February 16, 1797.

Whereas my wife Suſannah has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

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that the ſubſcriber gave [illegible] treeſe a note for one hun[illegible] payable in Auguſt 1797. In [illegible]tion of a tract of land purchaſed [illegible] Vantreeſe, but not being able [illegible] his agreement, returned the note, [illegible] afterwards obtained it by ſome [illegible] probably with intention to ſell [illegible] perſons are cautioned from buying [illegible] note, as I am determined not to [illegible] it.

Wm. M'FADEN.

March 13, 1796.

To be Sold at Private Sale

A *Valuable Tract of Land ſituate on the waters of Elkhorn run, in Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, about one mile from the river Ohio, and three from the town of M'Intoſh, containing about 300 acres, about 30 of which is cleared and under good fence, a good dwelling houſe, double barn and ſtables, alſo a young orchard of about 40 apple trees, together with a number of peach and other fruit trees. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes*

JOHN CLIFFARD.

March 11, 1797.

Whereas a certain Sa-

muel Fips of Allegheny county, received a note from the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, for forty nine pounds and ten pence halfpenny, bearing date the 18th day of February 1797, and payable about the firſt of March or laſt of April, this is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

JAMES LEETCH.

March 9, 1797.

To be Rented or Sold

A *Small Tract of Land of about 110 acres, more or leſs, ſituated on the Four Mile Run, near Pittſburgh. For particulars inquire of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 14, 1797.

The noted BULL

NONPAREIL,

WILL be kept this ſeaſon at the farm of the ſubſcriber, at the low price of Fifteen Shillings and one buſhel of Oats.

Nonpareil ſcorns to build his worth on a long train of brilliant anceſtors, though he can boaſt of the noted old Nonpareil, and the blood of old Cherry circulates in the veins of his grand dam. His ſtrength and activity will juſtify his character, and his iſſue has evinced the ſtock from whence he ſprang.

GEO. HARTSHORN.

Forks of Yough, March 7, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of WELSH and KUNTZ being diſſolved this day by mutual conſent, this is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip to come forward immediately and pay off their reſpective balances, and thoſe who have any demands againſt them are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

WELSH & KUNTZ.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 21, 1797.

The Hatting Buſineſs will be carried on by the ſubſcriber, as uſual, at the ſame place, thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon his utmoſt exertions to pleaſe.

JACOB WELSH.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of 133 acres of Land ſituate on the Nine mile run, 7 miles from Pittſburgh, adjoining land of John Ferree, William Elliot, and Abdiel M'Clure; there is 50 acres cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres of meadow, and a great deal more may be eaſily made. The ſituation is pleaſant, and its nearneſs to Pittſburgh will always command a good ſale for produce. The title is indiſputable. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

JACOBBURKHART.

February 14, 797.